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The Conjunction

Date

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⇒ A Conjunction is ~~word~~ ^{word} that simply joins together two or more word or sentence.

⇒

Ex → Ram and Mohan are honest

Sohan has failed but Mohan has passed

→ Work hard ~~but~~ ^{lest} you should fail.

→ He is poor yet he is happy

⇒ You will earn money if you go to city

⇒ He is rich but he is not satisfied

- She was found crying therefore she was distressed

In above sentences the Conjunctions → "and, but, lest, yet, if, but and therefore" join sentences together. So these words are Conjunctions.

Types of Conjunctions →

⇒ Mainly, Conjunction is of two types.

1. Co-ordinating Conjunction

① Cumulative Conjunction or Copulative Conjunction

② Adversative Conjunction ③ Alternative or disjunctive Conjunction

~~①~~ ~~②~~ ~~③~~ Relative Conjunction

② Sub-ordinating Conjunction

(i)

⇒ "Co-ordinating Conjunction"

⇒ A Conjunction that joins two independent clause of equal rank or order is called co-ordinating Conjunction.

Ex The Sun rose, The darkness disappeared.
= The Sun rose and the darkness disappeared
Co-ordinating Conjunction.

② Ram came here, he gave me a letter. (same rank or order)
~~past ind~~ ~~past inde~~

= Ram came here and gave me a letter.

③ He is poor he is honest.

⇒ He is poor but he is honest.

⇒ The first two sentences. - "The Sun rose" and "the darkness disappeared" Express their full sense separately. and these sentence are independent of each other absolutely. that is to say they are of equal rank and order and do not depend on each other for the full fulfillment of sense. All these two sentence are connected with the help of the conjunction "and" as a result a larger sentence - "The Sun rose and the darkness disappeared" has been formed.

Sometimes relative pronoun, relative adverb, and preposition too

performed the function of Conjunction. but they
can never be regarded as Pure Conjunction.

g A Conjunction only connects or joins two words
of Sentences together but they can never
be used to qualify any type of part
of Speech.

Sub-ordinate as Conjunction
~~Subordinate as conjunction~~

Ex →

(i) This is the building that my father
built for me.

(ii) This is the place where things were taking place.

iii, She sat beside her husband.

(iv) The student stood in front of the headmaster.

iv. four and four makes eight

⇒ In the sentence no-1 the relative pronoun that
qualifies the noun my father and joins two parts
of a sentence.

⇒ In the sentence no-2 the relative adverb
where joins two parts of a sentence and qualifies
the verb was and the noun 'The place'

⇒ In the sentence no (iii) the preposition "beside"
and "in front of" govern ~~and~~ the noun her husband
and the headmaster respectively.

⇒ In the sentence no-iv the conjunction "and"
only joins two words it does nothing
except nothing.

i.

Cumulative or Copulative Conjunction

⇒ It is a such type of Conjunction that is helpful ~~to~~ ~~connect~~ ^{connects} one Statement or fact to another. that is to say it assures the relation b/w two Statement and fact.

• Cumulative Conjunctions have been given below:

→ And, both ---- and, also, too, as well as, no less than, well, now, not only ---- but also, etc

⇒ She gave me a pen made of silver and I gave her a book based on previous births of Buddha

- Shyam and his friends were both punished and fined.
श्याम और उसके दोस्त दोनों को सजा और जुर्माना लगाया गया।

→ The Captain as well as his players was awarded with prizes.

Sohan is out of school and his friend also

He ~~knows~~ ^{is} less than you guilty

ii) Adversative Conjunction

⇒ The Conjunction which expresses opposition or contrasts between two statements are known as adversative Conjunction. (विरुद्धात्मक)

Adversative Conjunction are mentioned below:

⇒ But, still, yet, nevertheless, However, whereas, while, only, on the contrary, etc जबकी

eg → He come to harm me but I gave him ~~shelter~~
Shelter and protection in my house.

(ii) She is wealthy yet/still She is not Contented
कीर भी

iii He tried to do his best ^(तीस पर भी) ~~never~~ the less
he got plucked in the board exam

(iv) He will get through in his mission ^(किन्ना भी) however
hard may you labour.

v Wise man love truth whereas/while fools shun it
जहाँ वहीं हाजिरा

vi He was all right only he was ~~fat~~ fatigue
वह ठीक था लेकिन थका हुआ था

III) Alternative or Disjunctive Conjunction

→ These are the conjunctions which are used for the selection done between two or more options or statements i.e. they express a choice between two alternatives.

→ Alternative Conjunctions are given below ⇒

Either --- or, Neither --- nor, Or,
Otherwise, or, Last etc

Ex → He is either a cheat or a liar.

⇒ Either Ram or Shyam has been found copying in the exam.

She neither studies nor plays at her house.
→ Do Confess your guilt before the Chief Justice
otherwise / else (or) you will be hanged till death.
(अन्यथा / नहीं तो)

→ Run fast or you will miss the train.

→ Hold it tightly lest you should fall down.

iv) Illative Conjunction ⇒ It is that type of

Conjunction which is used to in the sense of ^{निष्कर्ष} inferring ^{अनुमान} from one statement to another it expresses and inference.

Illative Conjunction are mentioned below ⇒

Therefore, So, for, then, So then etc
(क्योंकि, कि, इसलिये)

⇒ He is diligent therefore he will succeed in board exam.

He came back tired for he continued to work.
(क्योंकि)

She could not take part in the Conference ~~held in~~ held in the town hall for she ~~was~~ ill was ill.

- It is time to go so then / then let's start.

⇒ Correlative Conjunction

→ The Conjunction which are always used in the form of pair to connect statements are known as Correlative Conjunction.

• They are ~~inseparable~~ ^{inseparable} etc.

① The Correlative Conjunction are placed just before

Correlated words of Same kind (N-N) ^{Noun - Noun}
(N-P/N) ^{Pro - Pro}
(Noun and Pro)

→ Correlative Conjunction are given below.

Ex →

- ① Not only --- but also, ② Either --- or
③ Neither --- nor ④ both --- and
⑤ Though --- yet ⑥ whether --- or etc

Ex → (i) Not only cricket but also his friends were punished.

He plays not only Cricket but also Football and Volleyball

She is neither beautiful nor intelligent.

He was both beaten and fined.
— Either he or his brother is guilty.

Though he is rich yet he is not contented.

I do not care whether you like it or not.

मैं इसे पसंद करे या न करे

→ Compound Conjunction →

→ Sometimes, Compound Substitution are used as
Conjunction to join statement
which are known as Compound Conjunction

Some of them are mentioned below

→ in order that, in order to, ^{चाहे/भले हि} Even if, on condition that
so that, provided that, as soon as, as well as
as though, etc

⇒ He takes in the morning in order that he may keep himself fit and fine.

The judge will forgive on condition that you confess your guilt.

I will say nothing even if he abuses me.
He worked hard so that he might stand first in

He will agree to your proposal ^{कराई} provided that you ^{class.}
compensate the loss you have done

It began to rain as soon as I came out
my chamber.

Ram as well as his father was arrested

He ordered me as if he were my master.
(माना)

⇒ Sub - Ordinating Conjunction :

A Sub - ordinating Conjunction joins a ~~close~~ clause
to another on which it depends
for its full meaning that is to say such
words that are used to join clauses
or different parts or order.

① Sub-ordinating adverb clause ⇒ dependent clause.

80 → a. I feel my dog well. because it protects my house.

b. He will succeed if he works hard.

c. The poem rang the bell after I had got to school.

⇒ The sentences mentioned above contain two parts

A (i) I feel my dog well.
(ii) because it protects my house

B (i) He will succeed
(ii) if he works hard.

C (i) The poem rang the bell.
(ii) After I had got to school.

In above sentences first parts express their sense thoroughly but the second part are not able to complete their sense all and out. i.e., all the second part have to depend on first part for the fulfillment of their sense that is why second part will be called dependent or subordinate clause.

In above sentence because, if, and after that are called Sub-ordinating Conjunction join these two parts of sentences.

Sub-ordinating Conjunction join noun clause, adj clause and adverb clause to main clauses which are the types of Sub-ordinate clause.

⇒ Sub-ordinating noun / adj / adverb clause.

Following facts: \Rightarrow

(i) Time

\Rightarrow Time indicating Conjunctions such as - before, after, as long as, while, since, till, on till, as soon as, when, etc are used to join Sub-ordinate clause which is called adverb clause (Sub-ordinate adverb clause)

\Rightarrow The train had left for Delhi before I got to Station. Sub ordinate adverb clause

(ii) \Rightarrow Take off your shoes outside before you entered the class.

(iii) The pen will ring before I go to school.

\Rightarrow I came out of house after it had rained.

wrote to me. Soon after you reached there.

I shall start my work after he reaches home.

The teacher entered the class while children were making noises in the class.

She was weeping bitterly while she was reading his father letter.

children were making ^{noise} while the teacher entered the class

Always keep to the left while moving on the road
(you are moving on the road)

Ten days have passed since he came back from city.

→ He will stand first if he laboured hard.
It began to rain when he came out of his chamber.

All student had slept when I got to hostel.

Do give him his remuneration till he comes
when he will complete his work.

→ wash your clothes till she writes her father a
letter in English.

→ Ramu completed his work till the owner
came back to house.

- Examiners had thrown unfair means of copy
when the Controller of Examination entered
the examination hall.

You will not succeed until you labour hard.

Don't give him his wages until he will
complete the work of watering the flowers.

→ Children did not stop making noise until the teacher
showed them his stick.

- People present there began to clap as
he stood to deliver speech.

→ Catch him by hand as he will come out of
my class.

→ I will go to city as he arrives here.

→ The train had left for Delhi as I got to station.

→ Make tea for them as long as she will complete her home work.

→ He will write an application to the headmaster as long as I bring pen and paper from the market.

→ He finished his speech as long as the minister came to the meeting.

→ Give him my letter as soon as he will come out of his office.

I will enter the compartment as soon as the train arrives here.

The train had left for Patna as soon as I got to the station.

Non sooner did the police get the spot than robbers ran away from there.

Hardly ^{did} he stepped out of the office when some extremist fell on him.

Scarcely did the watchman ~~close~~ close his eyes when some robbers broke into the house.

ii) Purpose indicating

→ Purpose indicating conjunctions such as → that, lest, so that, in order to, so as to, and in order that are used to join sub-ordinate clause which is known as sub-ordinate adverb clause.

Ex → Walk slowly lest you should fall down
He worked hard lest he should get plucked in the
board Exam.

- He went to city that he might earn lot of money.
- He labored hard that he may succeed.

The government wanted to increase the purchasing power of the poor farmer so that they become self-sufficient in the field of farming.

- They both want to earn money so as to they may buy some books of good authors.
- He works hard in order that he may
- He sent his younger brother in order that he might get higher studies.
- He took that medicine in order to He might recover soon.
- He goes for a walk every day in order to he may remain hale and hearty.

⇒ (iii) Result indicating Conjunction (Removal of too)
वे इना कोन परिणाम फल (कि) विचार फ. गया

- He labored so hard that he fell ill.
- He was so fat that he couldn't be followed.

I was so tired that I couldn't move.

He was so dull that he couldn't be a good runner.

iv) Condition indicating

⇒ Condition indicating Conjunction such as - if, unless, provided, provided that, as if, on condition that etc are also used to connect subordinate clause that is called Sub-ordinate adverb clause.

⇒ You will pass the Examination if you labour hard.
He will fail unless he labours hard.
He looks as if he is weary (तब) (तब)

I can forgive you on condition that you will ^{not} commit crime again.
She will forgive you provided that you confess your guilt.

v) Place indicating Conjunction.

Place indicating Conjunction. Such as - where, whence, within, whither etc are also used to join Subordinate clause which is known as Subordinate adverb clause.

Ex ⇒ Build your house where you like.

We do not know whence he has brought his car.

They will not be prepared to live within ~~robbers~~ robbers dwell (रक्षक)

(V) Concession or Contrast

⇒ Though, although and However are Concession or Contrast indicating Conjunction which are used to join Subordinate clause to main clause.

Ex: ⇒ I help the poor though I was poor (poor)
He is honest although he is poor.
However hard may he labour he will not forsake the poor.

(VI) Comparison indicating Conjunction

Such as Than, as, no less than, as much as are also used to join Sub-ordinate clause to main clause that is called Sub-ordinate adverb clause.

Ex: ⇒ You can run faster than he.
He can earn money as much as you can.
He no less than you is guilty.

Correct use of Some Conjunctions

(1) Unless ⇒ Unless means "if not"

The negation adverb can never be used in the clause which starts with 'unless'.

Ex: ⇒ He will be punished unless he pay fine.
or He will be punished if he does not pay fine.

Unless you work hard you will succeed.
or If you do not work hard you will succeed

Note → Adverb Clauses of Condition → Sub-ordinating
Conjunction Start with "if whether and unless."

(ii) If
⇒ The clause started with "if" is known as
adverb clause in subordinate clause. It is
used in the sense of denoting adverb clause
of condition.

eg → you will get success if you labor hard.

If you work hard you will succeed.

If it rains tomorrow, I shall not come.

If I like it I will buy it.
Come if you wish to

(i) in above sentences the clauses that are started
with "if" are sub-ordinate adverb clauses of
condition.

(*) They have been to show circumstances

(ii) Some ways of making sentence with "if" have
been mentioned below.

@ Generally, in "if clause" "will and shall" are
not used for future tense on the contrary
present tense is used in lieu of it.

eg → If I have money, I will buy a novel.

(B) 'Will' Can be used in 'if clause' in the sense of willingness. (इच्छा)

eg> if you will come to me I will help you by books

(C) When we mentioned about unreal events and situation special tense as past tense which denote imaginary Present or future tense in 'if clause' is used with it.

eg> If I had enough money I would ^{buy} ~~buy~~ a car.

If I had a car the things would be fine

(D) in 'if clause' would is used in the sense of request to denote willingness (इच्छा)

eg> I should be grateful to you if you would reply to my letter soon.

यदि आप मेरे पर पर जवाब जल्द देंगे तो मैं आपका शुभारी सुनूँ।

(E) Particularly in formal style 'were' is used in place of 'was' after 'if' or 'if clause'.

eg> if I were you I would admit his gift.

Ⓐ If 'is' used in the sense of even, though, that
whether, whenever, wherever.

Ex ⇒ If I am poor yet I am honest.

(Even/though I am poor yet I am honest).
(अगर भी यहाँ)

I asked him whether he would help me

(I asked him whether he would help me)

If I feel any doubt I will enquire

whenever/wherever

(ii) When

⇒ 'When' is both time and condition indicating conjunction
and also known as Sub-ordinating clause of
time and condition

Ex ⇒ (i) We will stand up when the teacher enters the class.

(ii) He will get ready to do that work when
he feels himself fit and fine.

He got to the station when the train had set
out of Delhi

The mice will play when the cat is away.

He may go to house when he has completed his work

All the clause started with time indication
Conjunction 'when' are Sub-ordinate adverb clause

The clauses that are started with time indicating
Conjunction such as when, whenever, while
after, before, since, as etc are Sub-ordinate
adverb clause of time.

In the sense of future tense present tense is used
as Subordinate adverb clause after
the Conjunction 'when'

Ex → I shall start when I am ready.

Ex In Reported speech the future tense can
be after the Conjunction 'when'

Ex → I wonder when he will be back from office

(IV) Until

Ex → Until is also categorised into Sub-ordinating
Conjunction of time and condition.

It is used in negative sense
that is why clause in affirmative sense.

Ex → Don't come out of classroom until the pen
ring the bell

→ Don't step out of the house until the tempest
stops

→ I shall not forget him and his friend until
die

Let's start to solve hard questions until the teacher comes into the classroom.

→ All the sentences mentioned after time indicating conjunction until are Subordinate Adverb Clause.

→ In general we will/shall (future) or would (conditional) is not used after conjunction of time such as. After, before, till, until, when, as long as, as, since when, ever etc but present or past tense is used after them.

Ex → - I shall come to help as soon as I know.
- She would make tea for you when you come home.

Note → "Will or Would" ^{as noun} can be used in indirect questions.

I ~~want~~ would like to know when she will be back.
You didn't tell Mohan when I would be ^{be} speaking.

(V) Before

→ Before is also a time indicating conjunction that is used at the beginning of a Sub-ordinate adverb in a complex sentence.

Ex → He cannot go out before he finishes his work.
Do it ~~before~~ before you forget.

Look before you leap.

Please send me four hundred rupees before you start for city.

All the sentences mentioned above are Sub-ordinate
adverb Clause of time.

Present tense is used after the sentence
conjunction before in future meaning.

Ex take off your shoes before you enter the table.

Present perfect tense past perfect tense and
participle clause are used with the conjunction
Before

Ex) He has never seen such a sight before
We are I am sure we have met before
I had met him met him once before.

Before the clause before changing here.
Before will be used in a sentence
when point of reference is not present
that is to say it will be used when before
them or 'earlier' is presented.

Ex = I finally left the film industry that I had
joined ten years ago before.

Sometimes past perfect tense is used with before
to find out later action which remain in completed
or whose time is not completed.

Ex my father died before I had a chance to speak
to him.

VI A3

She to night =

⇒ A3 is also a time indicating conjunction which starts Sub-ordinate clause of time.

Ex) A3 the headmaster entered the class, Student stood up
_{adv}
She began to weep as she started to narrate the story.
He fell ~~fallen~~ down as entered the room.

The Train arrived at the platform as we entered the platform.

There was silence everywhere as the leader started the speech.

All the sentences which have mentioned above are Subordinate clause of time.

The Conjunction A3 denotes reason, manner, and Contrast besides the clause of time.

Ex) A3 She ~~heard~~ heard the news she ~~fainted~~ _(वह बेहोश) ^(time)

A3 he was poor he couldn't pay his fine _(करीब) ^(reason)

A3 A man ~~shouts~~ ^{shouts} so shall he weep _(जैसा आदमी बोलेगा वैसा करेगा) ^(manner)

- poor as he is, he is honest _(यद्यपि वह गरीब फिर भी ईमानदार) ^(Contrast)

General Points

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① As if also used in conjunction of Comparison

Ex → As long as, as old as, as much as.

② As is used in the Comparison of work or situation which are similar.

Ex → He worked as a servant in the office for two years.

③ In that situation the second work will start before the first one finishes.

Ex → As I left for home, I remembered the key.

④ As is used for the parallel work or result done by the same nominative.

Ex → As the sun rose, the fog will disappear.

⑤ As is used in the sense of though or although also

Ex → though / Although he is poor, he is honest

→ As he is poor he is honest

(Same)

⑥ "As if and As though" are mostly used as synonyms

Ex → He spoke to me as if he were my master.
(Same) He spoke to me as though he were my master

→ It seems/looks/appears as if/it might rain to night =
(प्रतीत होना/लगता है)

7. (while)

— While is also a time indicating conjunction that starts a subordinate adverb clause of time.

Ex → He wrote a letter to his brother while I watched cinema.

→ Don't enter the class while the teacher is teaching student English.

→ He was playing chess while I was making tea for my father.

He came in while I was out.

→ While he was making speech, people began to go from there.

All the sentences narrated above are complex sentence made of sub-ordinate adverb clause of time.

Note → while is used as adversative conjunction to make contradiction b/w two statements.

while → ~~जब~~ पर

Ex → Some people waste food while another have not enough.

I love the poor while she/he hates the poor.

8. Since (जब से - तब से)

⇒ Since is also a time indicating condition and conjunction which starts sub-ordinate adverb clause of time.

Ex ⇒ I have not met him since he left the place

— She has been very happy since she started to go to school.

Ten days have passed since he came back to city.

All the sentences mentioned above are complex sentences made of sub-ordinate adverb clause.

⇒ In sentences since indicate only time not place.
'Since' denotes point of time that means from that point to the time of speaking.

→ Generally, since is used present perfect tense and present perfect tense that is because it indicates point of time. It is also used in perfect continuous tense and its equivalents as point of time (as preposition).

'Since' is used in past perfect tense when we talk about any particular past moment that is we use since with the past perfect to give the starting point of an action.

Ex ⇒

Name - Dayanand Raman

If 'Since' indicate Sub-ordinate clause in this sentence accⁿ to its sense the verb will be present perfect or past perfect of clause principal

Ex → I had known since we were children.
past perfect

I have known him since I started to live in this city.

(iii) Since is used with present tense in this structure —
→ It is + time expression + since

Ex → It is a long time since the last meeting.
known

(iv) Any type of tense will be used with 'since' when it is used in the sense because

Ex → Since you are not at home I come back
known

Since the teacher was not present in the class
because children went out to play cricket

In Case

'In Case' is also sub-ordinating conjunction.
It is also used to join a subordinate clause to principal clause.

Condition के साथ साथ निश्चय व्यंजन है

→ 11. Case → condition (परिस्थिति) ऐसा स्थिति/रुसा होगा

Ex) Write to me soon in case you need my help
अगर हमें मेरी सहायता की जरूरत हो तो
जल्दी तुरंत लिखना

Please talk to me on the telephone in
case you cannot come in time

- Hire a taxi in case you missed the train.

Take an umbrella with you in case it rains

Ex →

Take this medicine in case you fall ill.

Note → The use of 'in case' is more different than
that of 'if'. 'In case' is used in connection with
precaution to arrange protection before problems
are caused or ~~created~~ created or any
incident takes place is used with 'in case'

Ex → I don't let him play in case he gets injured. (c)
You should insure your car in case there is an
an accident.

Point

• After 'in case' Present tense Past tense
or Should Can be used

Ex → Some people take medicine with them in case
they fall ill on the way.

अगर वह रास्ते में बिमार पड़े तो दवा लेंगे

② → 'In Case + Sub + Verb' Or Command On follow a statement

Ex → I do not let him play in case he gets injured.

→ "In Case + Present tense" means :- because this may happen.
(क्योंकि यह हो सकता है)
/ because perhaps, this will happen / for fear that this may happen

→ In Case + Past tense means :- because this might happen /
(क्योंकि यह हो सकता था)
because perhaps this would happen / for fear that this would happen.

Ex → I always keep ^{lantern} lantern in the house in case there is a power cut.

ह → I always kept lantern in the house in case there was a power cut.

→ I always carry a spare wheel in case I have a puncture.
I always carried a spare wheel in case I had a puncture.

10 (Even if :- यदि भी)

Even if also performed the function of Conjunction. It is also used to show Supposition or Contrast (Contradiction)

Ex → Even if you deceive me I will not harm you.

Even if he abuses me, I will not take ~~revenge~~ ^{revenge}.
Even if you try hard, you will not ~~achieve it~~ ^{achieve it} / have.

Even if he runs fast, he will not win the race.

Even if she is poor, she will not beg.

Note ⇒ 'Even' is an adverb, it is used in the sense of emphasizing 'if' or 'though'.

• Only 'Even' can never be used as a conjunction.

Ex: ^(Even if/though)
Even if it rains I shall go to school.
or Even though it rains I shall go to school.

Even if/though he is very honest I will not trust him.

11 (Because)

Because is also a conjunction which is to show the reason.

Ex: I ~~do~~ ^{could} not go to school because I was unhealthy.

He missed the train because it was raining heavily.

He was beaten with stick because he was absent.

I want to swim because I like swimming very much.

He thinks he can do anything because he happens to be rich.

Note ⇒ Some Conjunction like - for, Since, and as
denote the same sense of Because. ^{also}

Ex ⇒ He can win the race for he is a good runner.
Since you say so, I must believe.

As he is well-to-do, he can build a ^{palatial} ~~palatial~~ building.

Gen

① Because is a Conjunction which is used ~~to~~ with
a ^{verb} before a clause.

Ex ⇒ He was worried because I was very late.
के चिन्ते / के कारण चिन्ता

② 'Because of' is a Preposition that is used before
a noun or a pronoun. ^{Same sense (के कारण)}

I could not get to school because of heavy
rainfall. ^{/due to / on account of}

owing to / due to / on account of / because of ⇒ Same sense

③ Because is generally used to indicate reason
that is why the because clause is supposed
better to place at last of a sentence.

Ex ⇒ I could not go to school ^{because} he was unhealthy ~~because~~.

12. That (क) की

→ ये तीनों को Code, ads, Don't forget to check the

That is also used to do the function of a Conjunction.

It shows reason, purpose or result as a Conjunction.

Ex → I am sorry that he had got flunked in the examination.

I am so glad that you have come at my house. We show that we may sleep.

→ He was so weak that he could not stand

→ He laboured hard to earn money that he may send his son abroad for higher studies.

→ He wanted to help me that I might pass the examination.

That as a Conjunction is used to show -
reason, purpose or a result.

It starts a sub-ordinate adverb clause in a sentence.

⇒ That is also used to qualify a noun or pronoun as an adjective clause in a complex sentence.

Ex → The books that are on the table are mine

That as a main clause is used in a complex sentence.

Ex → All know that the earth moves around the sun

② In Conversational (informal style) that can be removed after the verb. → say, think, or hope

Ex ⇒ I say said ^{can remove} that I want to be a ^{learned} man.
She ~~fought~~ thought it was time to buy some new ~~clothes~~.

Particularly, informal style 'that' should not be disappeared.
But the use of 'that' becomes necessary after the verb 'Reply'.

⇒ I replied that we ought to invest more money

③ So - that → ⁱⁿ a new scheme.

So - - - - That as a conjunction is used to show the result or consequence.

⇒ She jumps fast so that she may win the race.
Very heavy rain failed so that the survivors were soon ~~a~~ inflamed.
So cold it was that many died.

The famine was so severe that thousand perished.

He was so brilliant that he got all medals.

Note ⇒ Sub-ordinating Conjunction 'that' denotes adverb clause of result or consequence.

And 'So or, Such' is used in principal clause. Something that remains understood or it remains unexpressed in adverb clause.

Ex ⇒ He is so old, he can hardly work.

Practise

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Correct the following sentences

① ⇒ Such man who do good will be awarded.

⇒ Such a man ^{as} will be awarded, who ^{do} good.

② ⇒ I will wait here unless you come back.

I will wait here ~~until~~ you come back.

③ ⇒ Work hard lest you should not fail.

Work hard lest you ~~should~~ fail.

④ ⇒ Though he is poor but he is honest.

~~Even~~ if he is poor, ~~but~~ he is honest.

⑤ ⇒ She is such a woman that I cannot trust.

⇒ She is such a woman, I cannot trust.

⑥ ⇒ Unless you do not work hard, you will fail.

Unless you do work hard you will ~~fail~~.

⑦ ⇒ When it was raining, I started for the office.

While it was raining I started ~~for~~ the office.

⑧ ⇒ We had scarcely reached the College
then the bell was rung.

⇒ We had scarcely reached the College
when then the bell ~~was~~ rung.

⇒ Both Ram as well as Hari have won the prize.
Both Ram as well as Hari has won the prize.

10 Whether I do not come → you go or stay

⇒ ~~Whether~~ Whether

11 He neither care for his wife nor his children.

⇒ He care for neither his wife nor his children.

12 ⇒ Whether Ram or Hari must do it.

Either

13 He not only cheated me but also my friend.

Not only He but also my friend. Cheated me. ~~He cheated me not only he~~

14 Although he labours hard but he will never pass.

~~Even if~~ Although he labours hard he will never pass.

15 Your brother comes either there or your Cousin

Either your brother or your Cousin ~~was~~ ^{was} there.

16 He asked me, "what is my name?"

He asked me ~~that~~ what my name is ^{otherwise/ or else}

17 Don't make mistake again so that the headmaster will expell you from this school.

⇒ wait + wait if I return,

18

wait untill I return.

19. He Commanded me as though he was a Commandant

He Commanded me as if he ~~was~~ a Commandant.

20 Look after you ~~leap~~

Look before you ~~leap~~.

21. He will not fail, however he may work hard.

However hard may he work.

22. ⇒ He no less but you is guilty.

~~He is~~ he no less ~~but~~ than you is guilty.

23, He was both punished but fine.

He was both punished and fined.

⇒ Correct use of Conjunction.
Correct following Sentences

~~24~~ Send for me if you want me.

Send for me ^{in for} ~~for~~ you want me.

~~25~~ He is no other but an Author.

He is ^{no} other ~~than~~ an author.

③ ~~Though~~ ^{That} he is wicked is quit clear.

Though he is wicked yet he is quit clear.

④ The teacher was absent because the ^{boys} were talking.

because The teacher was absent while the boys were talking.

(5) He did not help me and he harmed me.

He did not help me but harmed me
on the contrary (opposite)

(6) You are such where I am from.

You are such where as I am from.

(7) He must die some day so all men are mortal.

He must die one day for

(8) He went to Patna for he might see Mr. Sinha.

He went to Patna that he might see Mr. Sinha.

(9) ~~Because~~ he is rude therefore he is punished.

he is rude ~~because~~ he is punished.

(10) Supposing if she ~~felt~~ ^{therefore} what will she do

~~Suppose~~ if she felt what she will do.

(11) He is as good if not better than his friend.

He is ~~as~~ good ~~as~~ but if not better than his friend.

(12) He is more polite but so intelligent as Ram.

He is more polite: ~~not~~ ^{than} but not so intelligent ~~than~~ ^{as} Ram.

(13) As you are intelligent so you will pass the exam.

~~as~~ ^{so} you are intelligent ~~so~~ ^{so} as you will pass the exam.

(14) He enquired that who had done it.

He enquired who had done it.

15 She did not break nor lose it.

⇒ She neither broke nor lost it. She did not break it or lose it.

16 Come here b/w Six or Seven.
Come here ~~among~~ Six and Seven.
Between.

17 I have no other friend but you.

I have ~~a~~ ~~no~~ no other friend than you.

18 There is no one else than you.

There is no other than you.
no one else but

